TWENTY-NINTH YEAR

10 PAGES

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K LUKE KILLED

SOLDIERS AND MARINES TAKE AS 'REDS' MEET

Khaki and Blue Resent Insults to Flag-Fight Police to Avenge Slurs-Wait for Socialist Meeting to Adjourn—Riot Follows—Quelled By Police FIRST TROOPS DUE ---Heads Cracked

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 .- Hundreds of soldiers, gailors and marines broke through a corden of pelice surrounding Madison Square Garden tonight, and attacked international socialists who had attended a mass meeting at which bolshoviki doctrines were expounded. The men and women leaving the half broke and fled as the men-in uniform charged past the police, but were pur-sued into the side streets in all direc-tions.

The attack on the socialists came at the close of a meeting which threat-ened, from the moment it began, to break into a riot. It was called osten-sibly to protest against the execution of Thomas J. Mooney, but Scott Nearing, who presided, and the other speakers, devoted most of their attention to pleas for the release of "political" offenders.

for the release of "political" offenders.
Several men and women were arrested for displaying red flags smuggled into the garden in defiance of an edict by Mayor Hylan, Large numbers of men in uniform entered the building before the doors were locked, with the avowed determination of preventing at-tacks upon the government. They were regtrained with difficulty by police and detectives from making an assault on the stage. Scores of fist fights were in-

the stage. Scores of fist fights were interrupted by officers.

Uniformed Men Get Busy
Soldiers and sailors who were unable to get into the meeting, sent out
pairois to round up all the men in uniform who could be found, to join the
charge on the socialists, which had
been planned to take place when the
oratory was ended and the internationalists started for their homes.

alists started for their homes.

Madison Square was the rallying point for the military. They quickly stared an impromptu mass meeting at Madison Square was the rallying point for the military. They quickly staged an impromptu mass meeting at which speakers denounced the "bolsheviki." They were cheered, not only by the men in uniform but by civilian sympathizers. When some one called upon "loyal Americans" to charge the garden and attack the internationalists, sever! hundred responded. They were sever! hundred responded. They were garden and attack the internationalists, severi hundred responded. They were driven back, however, by mounted police and men on foot, who had surrounded the building. Realizing that they had been supported by the building of the building the building. Realizing that they had failed in the first attack, the soldiers and sailors resumed their meeting and awaited the arrival of reinforcements. Probbly 1,000 men of both branches of the service had assembled by the time

the meeting adjourned.

The opening of the doors of the garden was the signal for a second charge, which the police were unable to repel. The soldiers and sallors fought their way past swingingtnight sticks and attacked the socialists, who had packed

instantly, the square was filled with yelling, running, fighting men. The screams of women, most of men. The screams of women, most of
them wearing red roses or carnations
in lieu of the forbidden flags, rose
above the din as they clawed and
scratched the soldiers and sailors whe
were pummelling the male socialists.

Resent Flag Aspersions
Mounted police, reinforced by automobile loads of reserves, rushed from
every station house within a radius of
miles struckling valiantly to clear the

miles, struggling valiantly to clear the square, but made little progress, Soldiers and satiors, thoroughly angered by what they considered an instdious attack on the flag they had sworn to attack on the ling they mad sworn to defend, paid little attention to blows from night sticks. They were bent on getting revenge from the internationalists and many of them succeeded.

The square was cleared of military men only when socialists, by ones and twos and in groups, broke and fled.

The scrimmage in the park then was continued on a smaller scale into every neighboring street. Groups of socialists soon were run-

(Continued on Page Seven)

DEATH TOTAL 18 IN WRECK OF DUMARU

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Eighteen men from the American steamer Dumaru lost their lives after the vessel was wrecked near Guam last month, by lightning exploding her cargo of gasoline. The navy department announced today that 16 of the men died of exposure and starvation in an open beat and that two others were drowned when the boat, with 14 survivors, was when the boat, with 14 survivors, was making a landing at San Jose, L'Orimaking a landing at San Jose, L'Ori

ente, Philippine Islands, November 9. The department also announced that the message gave the name of "Frank lost, but as there is no such name in the naval register of officers, it was assumed that this was a mistake in transmission and a duplication of the assumed that this was a mistake in transmission and a duplication of the abundance came along the vices from Guam at the time the Dumaru went down, said Ensign A. C. Holmes, U.S. N., was a passenger on the vessel, and the department has received no further word from him.

With the exception of Ensign Holmes, all of the 47 persons on the ship have been accounted for. The crew left the ship in three bouts and two of these were picked up noon afterwards. The third reached Sun Jose after 25 days those the came and orderty. Forducing a drawman, flicking as understoned the men-crowded to the rail. They looked miserable and denched and dold. Their miserable and denched and dold. Their miserable and depression of a duplication of the miserable and denched and dold. Their clother of any interest of the United States and Can-dath is week, in behalf of Thomas J. and docks, including public works, \$1,500,5003; bureau of supplies and according to the correspondent, Lleutenant Fulcher took a pillowship and depression and a duplication of the correspondent, Lleutenant Fulcher took a pillowship and depression and a depression of a pillowship and depression of a pillowship and depression of a pillowship and depression of the San Francisco Prepared-to-the men-crowded to the rail. They looked miserable and depression of avigation, \$41,026,503; bureau of counts and the week, in behalf of Thomas J. The submarine came along the counts at the san Francisco Prepared-to-the Sa

Hungary Names Ambassadress, Very First One

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BERNE, Nov. 25—The first woman to be appointed an ambassador has been nominated by the Hungarian government for the post in Switzerland. She is the Hungarian writer and pacifist, Rosika Schwimmer, who now resides in Switzerland. Madame Schwimmer has accepted the nomination and will begin her duties shortly.

Madame Rosika Schwimmer is president of the Hungarian woman suffrage association. She has been credited with being the originator of the Ford peace ship idea and was one of the prominent figures of that mission.

IN NEW YORK THIS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Nov. 25-First units

of the American expeditionary force to return from overseas are expected to arrive in New York about the end of

General March, chief of staff, an-nounced tonight that 382 officers and 6,614 men of the air service and other detachments, training in England, are homeward bound on the Minnekahda, Lapland and Orea, British liners. The first two ships left Liverpool last Fri-day and the Orca sailed on Saturday. This announcement means that the

movement of the American troops now in England, the majority of whom are in air service detachments, will con-tinue steadily until all of them, some 20,000 have returned to this country. There are no regiments or other units of line troops in Great British. The of line troops in Great Britain. The first movement of the larger units, such as brigades and divisions will

at sea and in France, British Ships May Help Besides employing in this work the German liners seized in this country Dutch vessels taken over and all other available transports, Mr. Baker said some part of the British transport tonnage, employed in carrying troops to France, will continue to be used in get-ting the men home. He pointed out. however, that Great Britain will need many of her ships to carry home Ca-nadlan, Australian, New Zealand and

other colonial forces, which have been (Continued on Page Two)

'GOD'LL SAVE HIM SUB CAPTAIN SAID LEAVES MAN AT SEA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, Nov. 25—Lieutenant Ju-lius H. Fulcher, of Frisco, North Caro-lina, who, with Lieutenant Frank H. Muller, of Oakland, California, was Muller, of Oakland, California, was taken on board the German submarine Deutschland, from the rorpedoed American army cargo ship Ticonderoga, September 30, and was brought to Harwich, yesterday by the U-boat, was wounded severely in the thigh when the Ticonderoga went down, according to the Harwich correspondent of the Daily Express. He escaped on a raft and was picked up by the U-boat Lieutenant Muller was taken aboard by the same boat but Lieutenant Fulcher did not learn of his presant Fulcher did not learn of his pres-ence until some days later.

Lieutenant Fulcher, describing the sinking of the Ticonderoga to the cor-respondent of the Daily Telegraph, said the Deutschland's commander left an American sailor afloat on a raft after the Ticonderoga sank, with the calm

the poor fellows aboard were drowned.

"The submarine again attacked us the message gave the name of Frank Holin, naval ensign," as among the lost, but as there is no such name in the naval register of officers, it was the naval register of officers, it was

DELAY NAMING TO BE CHOSEN

Those Said to Have Been Asked Want to Know Instructions - Wilson Prefers Liner Washington to Wilhelm-Jusserand Invited to Accompany

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- Delay in the announcement of the names of the WEEK SAYS MARCH American commissioners to the peace conference at Versailles is understood to be attributable to two causes. First, American commissioners to the peace that no decision has been reached as to the number: and second, that all of Lack of Shipping Will Dethe persons whom the present that has it
mind for places, have not yet had an
opportunity to signify their acceptance.

Ships May Be Used Returning — Sick Getting Ready.

It is regarded as desirable that the number of the American commissioners correspond to the number named by each of the great entente powers. Correspondence by cable now is going on between Washington and the entented of the great entente powers. tente capitals, with the purpose of coming to a common understanding on this point.

The belief obtains in some quarters here, that the size of the delegation should be very much restricted. A minimum of as low as three has been considered, and five seems to meet with some approval. It was said today with some approval. It was said today
that, although this might appear to be
a small force with which to undertake
the vast amount of important business
which is to come before the conference,
each delegation will be provided with
a numerous staff of experts, capable
of dealing with any questions that of dealing with any questions that might arise, and that probably better progress could be made towards the conclusion of peace by a limited num-ber of commissioners, who might be expected to maintain more intimate

expected to maintain more intimate relations with one another, than would be possible with a large gathering.

Want to Know instructions

In connection with the second cause for delay in announcing the names of the commissioners, it was said that some of those invited to act, particularly those of party affiliation opposite to that of the president, scarcely would care to accept, until they have had an care to accept, until they have had an opportunity to study very carefully the instructions by which the commissioners will be strictly bound

Meantime, probably no one but President Wilson is aware of the probable composition of the American delegation, although it is known that Secre-tary Lansing and Colonel House will be members. If precedent is followed in the naming of the delegates, Ambas-sador Sharp, at Paris, also will be one

of the number.

Ambassador Jusserand of France and Mrs. Jusserand will accompany President Wilson to France. The ambassador has not had a vacation since he rushed back to America at the out-break of the European war, and he goes to join in his people's celebration over victory and probably to play a part in the peace conference.

It became known today that he had been invited to make the voyage on the ship that carries the presidential party. The invitation from the president is regarded as a special tribute to France, and also as a mark of the high esteem which President Wilson entertains personally for the ambas-

Jusserand Entertains Ambassador Jusserand and Mrs. Jusserand tonight gave the first reception held at the French embassy ception neid at the French emissis, since the beginning of the war. The occasion was the celebration of the en-try of Marshal Foch into Strassburg, capital of Alsace, at the head of Fran-co-American forces, and the guests included President and Mrs. Wilson, members of the cabinet, diplomatic representatives of the allied and neu-

(Continued on Page Two)

NAVAL ESTIMATE IS **NEARLY HALF LESS**

smaller warships and auxiliary craft.

The largest reduction was \$313,421,716 in the estimate for the bureau of ordnance, and the second largest was \$275,324,285 in pay of the navy. Other

reductions were announced as follows: Pay, miscellaneous, \$5,015,000; avia-

Down Again! U. S. AS PEACE Starts Again!

TUCSON, Nov. 25.—The Loughead biplane "102," which left Santa Barbara, California, Saturday morning on a transcontinental flight to Washington, D. C., and was forced by engine trouble to descend at Tacna, 200 miles west of here, resumed its flight this afternoon and at 3:45 o'clock passed over Sentinel, 11 miles east of Tacna. No further report of the progress of the machine had been received here late tonight, and its whereabouts was unknown at the offices of the Southern Pacific railroad.

OLDER PASSES LIE STATING HIS CASE

With Mooney

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Following an assault last night on Fremont Older, editor of the San Francisco Call and Post, by District Attorney Charles and Fost, by District Attorney Charles
M. Fickert, Chief of Police White today assigned two detectives to guard
the editor. The Call recently published a long report of alleged crookedness in civil and criminal cases which
involved Fickert and others.

involved Fickert and others.

Mr. Older today gave a statement to
The Associated Press containing his
version of the resignation of F. W.
Henshaw from the state supreme court.
The Henshaw matter was dealt with in
the printed report to Secretary Wilson,
viewed by L. F. Desymptor director was

the printed report to Secretary Wilson, signed by J. E. Densmore, director general of employment.

Mr. Older said:

"In replying to the revelations in the Densmore report concerning himself F. W. Henshaw said: "The Fair case was decided 20 years ago. Years after its decision, I was re-elected to the supreme bench and served 11 years of the 12 years' term, resigning under no compulsion or agreement with Mr. Older or any body else."

Older Answers Henshaw

"Mr. Henshaw's memoty is at fault. A short time before Henshaw's resignation was made public, he asked me for an interview. After some preliminary remarks to the effect that he was innocent, the conversation was interrupted by the arrival of Mrs. Henshaw, and the judge asked me to meet him again at 8 o'clock the next morning. I did so and Henshaw proceeded at once to the point. He said he was an old man, 'broke' and the publication of long and the winging group, it was toned to the point. He said he was an old man, 'broke' and the publication of long and the winging group. a reason that I want to go into war arrange a settlement, according to the work, as I have written a great deal on the subject. In addition to that I want

These statesmen made it plain that to help you in the Mooney case.'
"I was very much moved by Hen-

shaw's plea and replied: 'Well, judge, I am getting on toward the end of life myself, and I haven't any desire to wound any one unnecessarily, and it seems to me that if you do as you say you will do, that is sufficient. I don't know what more you could do.'

SAN FRANCISCO. Nov. 25.—The county grand jury met here tonight to consider the published report bearing the signature of John B. Densmore, federal director general of employment, which charged official fraud in the con-viction of Thomas J. Mooney for mur-

cil, representing 30,000 workers in the bay district, met in regular session, at which the published report and the question of calling a strike in Mooney's behalf were taken up. Officials of the council predicted that its action would be against a strike. be against a strike.

be against a strike.

Mooney is in San Quentin penitentiary awaiting execution on December 13, following his conviction in connection with the Preparedness day bomb e plosion here on July 22, 1916.

Densmore and his assistants, who

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Naval estimates for 1920 have been reduced \$1,180,315,000 as the result of the signing of the armistice, Secretary Moadoo ingreen activities on the part of the ing of the armistice, Secretary McAdoo was informed today by Secretary Daniels. The original estimate on a war basis was \$2,644,307,000, and this has been reduced to \$1,463,992,000.

No reduction was made in the estimates of \$600,000,000 for a second three-year building program of 156 ships, which has been recommended to congress by Secretary Daniels. This program contemplates ten superdreadnaughts, six battle cruisers and 100 smaller warships and auxiliary craft.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—More than 100,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America will con-

Lost Again! PARTY |S OF DIPLOMACY

Not At First Considered In Relation of Participant Except to Preserve Ideals -Counsel Then Sought-Assertion of Rights Preceded Full Admission to Conference - Now Leading Nation

PARIS, Nov. 25 .- (By the Associated Press)-The United States govern-Scandal Thrives ment's diplomatic success in obtaining from the allied governments accept-Merrily - Editor Under ances of President Wilson's points, Guard—Labor to "Demonstrate" In Sympathy
With Mooney

Ances of Fresident Wilson's points, with only one reservation and addition, is becoming daily more apparent, as the preliminaries for the approaching peace conference are being outlined largely on the basis of the president's

points. • Colonel E. M. House, the special rep-Colonel E. M. House, the special representative of the United States government, when he arrived here, found little disposition among American and European friends to accept, as a totality, the framework of peace as expressed by President Wilson. Some European statesmen considered that the points had worked as a good solvent upon Germany; that they had served their great purpose in their effect upon German unity; but that they should not be observed too closely, when it came to formulating the practical details of the settlement.

Allied statesmen plainty put forward the view that, as the American tradi-

Allied statesmen plainly put forward the view that, as the American traditional policy had been one of detachment from European affairs, it was natural for the American government, when the war broke out in Europe, to consider it a quarrel among European nations, and to declare its neutrality. It was pointed out that for two years and a half the American government observed its neutrality and called the

I did so and Henshaw proceeded at once to the point. He said he was an oid man, 'broke,' and the publication of the Dingee story would end in a tragedy. 'If you will agree not to publish the Dingee story, I will resign from the supreme court,' he said. 'I can give as the countries intimately concerned to a syrange a settlement, according to the

they would receive every friendly counsel the United States would offer, the more so because they knew that America wanted nothing in a material way for herself, but was interested only in realizing her ideals. The losses the other belligerents have suffered, in comparison with those of the United States, also have been cited as a reason for the allies having a predominant influence in shaping the new order in These were some of the conceptions

put forward by the allied governments

(Continued on Page Seven)

HUN FLEET FOUND IN DIRTY CONDITION

LONDON, Nov. 25.—(British Wire-less Service.)—Describing the German warships which surrendered to the British and now are interned in Scapa Flow, the correspondent of the Daily

Densmore and his assistants, who were said to have made up the report, were subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury, but thus far none of the subpoenas has been served, it was announced. Densmore is in Portland, Oregon.

After having two witnesses appear appears the property of the property of the property of the property of the german sum to grand jury adaptive of his rank, still floated at the main top gallant of the Friedrich der Grosse, as the German squadron moved between the British lines. It hung limp and dirty—typical in the state of all the German ships and their crews. The ships were in and their crews. The ships were in the state of all the German ships and their crews. The ships were in the state of all the German ships and their crews. such condition that they looked like vessels laid by for breaking up purposes. They could not have seen paint for two years. Their sides, funnels and bridges were covered with red rust and the masts were black with soot. The guns even had not been painted

> "The Derflinger was in better condition than any of the others, and there, was an appearance on board that discipline was still in vogue. On all the other ships, the crews were lounging about, many on the quarter decks, not about, many on the quarter decks, not recognizing their officers. On the Derflinger the officers were parading smartly about on their own quarter, and the men were clean and orderly. As we passed close to each ship, the men crowded to the rail. They looked miserable and drenched and dold, Their clothing was nondescript. There was an air of melancholy and depression everywhere. It was a pleasure to come

International Red Cross Informs Father In This City That Report of Famous Young Aviator's Death From Out of Germany Almost Certainly Correct; Last Time the Premier Air Man Was Seen Was On the Evening of September 29, When He Flew Away Alone After Hun Balloons.

FAMOUS AVIATOR WHOSE DEATH HAS BEEN REPORTED



LIEUTENANT FRANK LUKE, JR.

To Sink All the Surrendered Hun War Ships

LONDON, Nov. 25 .- After an inspection of the German battleships and cruisers held by the entente, and final settlement of their ownership by the peace conference, all the vessels probably will be sunk, as apparently there is no disposition on the part of the entente to risk the controversies that would be likely in case of an attempted division of them.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Total subscriptions to the United War Work campaign were \$203,179,038, or \$32,679,-038 in excess of the amount originally asked by the seven war relief organ-izations for their work during demobilization of the army and navy, according to an official announcement to-night by the national campaign com-mittee. This is the largest sum ever saised as an outright gift in the his-

According to the committee, every According to the committee, every state in the union, except Pennsyl-vania and Minnesota, exceeded its quota, and confidence was expressed that these states will be "over the top" when returns from Philadelphia and Minneapolis are in. Philadelphia, a "war chest" city, has not yet made an appropriation to the fund, while Minneapolis postponed its drive until next

onth.

Fourteen states pledged 150 per cent of Hun airmen.

Only a Boy

But 19 years old, Frank Luke was a or more of their quotas, Arizona head-ing the list with 248 per cent, Per-centages of other high states were: Delaware, 230; Texas, 222; Louisiana and New Mexico each 186.

and New Mexico each 185.

A feature of the campaign was the manner in which men of the army and navy, and the inhabitants of foreign countries contributed to the fund Tha countries contributed to the fund. The army and navy gave \$618,346; China, \$1,000,000; Russia, \$11,000; Cuba, \$275,-000; Japan \$360,000; Mexico, \$114,000; Porto Rico, \$82,000.

New York state went "over the top" today with a percentage of 162, when the "continuation drive" in New York city closed with the city's \$35,000,000 quota subscribed.

John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who had underwritten lacking subscriptions to the amount of \$1,233,689, were called on to contribute \$370,097, to make up the total when reports showed a subscription of \$34 .-

'BERT" IS A WOMAN BUT HAS A "WIFE"

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.-Suspected of being a German spy, "Bud Bert" squadr Schmidt was arrested here tonight and credit: this discovery, police arrested the wife to whom "Bert" was married October 12 last by a justice of the peace.
"Bert" gave her age as 25 years and

substantiated the assertion that she offered her service to the government by producing a draft registration card. The woman, flicking the ashes from a cig-arette, told the police she masquer-aded as a man to obtain a man's salary. Both women are natives of Hungry.

"Bert" said her name was Bertha Schmidt and the "wife" gave her name as Mary Ashate. They said they are cousins, according to police. Bertha is held for the federal authorities on a charge of false registration. The "wife" was released

spy charge against Bertha could

not be substantiated. CHASERS RETURN HOME QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 25—A number of American submarine chasets, accompanied by the parent ship Bucknell, left today for the United States.

Frank Luke, Jr., bas been killed in

After many weeks of uncertainty of After many weeks of uncertainty, of hoping against hope that he had been captured by the Germans and now was a prisoner, word was received yesterday by Frank Luke, the father, from the bureau of communication of the American Red Cross stating that his

American Red Cross stating that his son, Frank Luke, Jr., the famous young Phoenix aviator and scourge of the Huns, had been killed in action on September 29.

There is still some slight hope that the report may prove untrue and that the brilliant ace of the air who has brought such great credit to himself, his family and city may yet be found alive in some prison camp, but the Red Cross is compelled to admit that that hope is very slight.

The letter to the father received in this city yesterday and which brought the sad news that had been long-feared, is as follows:

is as follows:

Father is Informed

Father is Informed

"Washington, D. C., Nov. 20, 1918,

"My Dear Mr. Luke:

"I am very sad to have to tell
you that the International Red
Cross reports, out of Germany, that
Lieutenant Frank Luke, Jr., your
son, was killed in action on September 29.

"We have found almost invariably that these reports coming out
of Germany are to be trusted, but
our office in Paris, nevertheless,
cables that they are vigorously
continuing their investigation for
verification of this report. This
word was sent by my office in Paris at the request of Mr. Brophy.

"If this report should prove true,
as I fear there is every reason to
think it must, we send you the very
sincere sympathy of the Red Cross.
We know that you will always be
proud of the fact that your son
gave his life so finely and in such a
splendid cause.

"Sincerely yours."

splendid cause.
"Sincerely yours,
"W. R. CASTLE, Director."

Last Time Seen The last time Frank Luke, Jr., was seen by his fellow airmen was on the late afternoon of September 29 when he left the field of the 25th aero squarron to go alone to destroy Hun observation

Luke had done this repeatedly, some-times coming home after dark and making precarious landings by the ato of rockets and flares, sometimes crip-pling his machine in so doing.

But on that night he failed to return.

The rockets and flares of his comrades were ready, but the hours were on and no signal came from the daring aviator

who was known as the Premier Air Man of the American Aviators. Man of the American Aviators.

To speak Lake's name in aviation haunts was to elicit instant word of praise for the boy who became an American hader in balloon destruction in a few days following the smash of the Americans at St. Mihiel.

Many To His Credit

Ten official and four still unconfirmed conguests had been written into

firmed conquests had been written into Luke's record before he went out for the last time. He announced on that occasion that he was going to drop a certain balloon, and n observer saw the huge sausage fall in flames half an hour later. hour later.

Because there were said to have been no German airmen out at that time in the evening, it long had been hoped that Luke had been captured and not killed. A recent letter to Luke's parents in this city told of his last exploit and of the sincere hope that he then was a prisoner in a Hun camp. The most talked-of American aviator

was Frank Luke, Jr., the young Phoe-nix boy whose exploits during his brief career in the service set the country on fire with praise and wonder at his daring. Many, fearing his extreme daring, almost to recklessness, expected every

mere boy when he entered the service to train as an aviator. As a student at

as a flyer, and declared competent to drive his machine against the best of the Hun aviators, Luke was sent overseas and attached to the 25th aere squadron. Within six weeks he was a recorded "ace" and his name was her-alded all over France, England and the United States as one of the wonders of

Luke's specialty, that which made him famous, was in the destruction of German observation balloons, an act that required more daring, more skill and better judgment than in attacking Hun airplanes. It required swooping down near the earth, of slowing his machine so that accurate attack could be made. In this Luke became the most proficient of all in the American

army of aviators. In the short time of five and one-half months after Luke joined the 25th squadron, he had the following to his

August 16 at Chateau Thierry, air September 12, at Marleuiles, balloon, September 14, at Bienville, balloon. September 15, near Chaumont, bal-

September 16, at Reville, balloon. September 17, at Romagne, balloon. September 18, at Laleuville, balloon.

September 18, at Laleuville, Halber stadt plane. September 18, at Laleuville, Fokker

September 18, at Laleuville, balloon. September 19, at Laleuville, Fokker

September 20, at Cansennoye, balloon, September 24, at Bantheville, Fok-

September 24, at Bantheville, Foxker plane.
September 28, balloon.
September 29, airplane.
Modest in Bearing
Luke early in his career on the western front became a lone airman. He
did not care to have a companion with him in his forays on the Hun supply stations and over the enemy lines after,